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lines of gill-bearing fresh-water mollusca, now separated from each other by barriers of land and sea that they are incapable of passing, by showing that the rivers in which kindred forms occur, once formed part of the drainage of inland lakes that have since become obliterated, and thus there was formerly a continuity which is now destroyed.——Chas. U. Shepherd follows with a notice of Monetite and Monite, two new minerals obtained from the twin islands Mona and Moneta, near Porto Rico, W. I. Both are phosphate of lime, formed in the caverns of limestone rock by the infiltration of the soluble ingredients of the bird-guano upon the surface.——Dr. Lemoine has communicated to the French Academy the result of his late palæontological researches upon the mammals of the Eocene beds around Rheims. The study of cerebral casts of *Arotocyon* and *Pleuraspidotherium* show relations to the embryonal brains of living mammals, and to those of certain marsupials, since the cerebral hemispheres leave the quadrigeminal tubercles completely uncovered. The dentary formula of *Pleuraspidotherium* and *Plesiadapis* recalls that of certain Australian phalangids. M. Lemoine has formed the genus *Adapisorex* to include some very small mammals, equally related to the Phalangidæ, found by him in the environs of Rheims. ——The Proceedings of Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., contain Part II. of a revision of the Palæocrinoidea, by Chas. Wachsmuth and F. Springer. This extensive paper occupies 238 pages, and is illustrated by three plates. It is devoted to the families, Platycrinidæ, Rhodocrinidæ, and Actinocrinidæ. Two species of *Batocrinus*, and three of *Eretmocrinus*, all from the Burlington and Keokuk limestones of Indiana and Iowa, are described. In the same Proceedings, Angelo Heilprin has a "Revision of the Cis-Mississippi Tertiary Pectens of the United States;" "Remarks on the Molluscan genera *Hippagus*, *Verticordia*, and *Pecchiola;*" a "Note on the Approximate Position of the Eocene Deposits of Maryland," in which those deposits are referred to a horizon nearly equal to that of the Thanet sands and London clay of England and the Braccheux sands of the Paris basin, that is, near the base of the Eocene series; and a "Revision of the Tertiary species of Arca."

MINERALOGY.[1]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MINERALOGICAL SECTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—The second number of the Proceedings of the Mineralogical and Geological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences has just been published. The first number was published in 1880, and contained the Proceedings from 1877 to 1879, inclusive, consisting of fifty-one articles, a number of which have been noticed in foreign periodicals.

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[1] Edited by Professor H. CARVILL LEWIS, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, to whom communications, papers for review, etc., should be sent.

This society, founded in January, 1877, and consisting of between fifty and sixty members, is the only society in the country especially devoted to mineralogy which publishes Proceedings. A large proportion of the communications are brief and of local interest. It is greatly to be desired that a society of larger scope—a *Mineralogical Society of America*—may be organized ere long. With the leading mineralogists of this country as active members, such a society should be at least as successful as the mineralogical societies of Great Britain and of France. The NATURALIST will give such a society all possible assistance.

The volume before us consists of thirty-seven communications upon mineralogy and geology, contributed during 1880 and 1881. The mineralogical articles are here briefly reviewed under the titles as given.

Some new Pennsylvania mineral localities.—Chas. M. Wheatley reports new localities for aurichalcite, melaconite, byssolite and azurite in Berks and Montgomery counties.

Pseudomorphs of Serpentine after Dolomite.—H. Carvill Lewis describes at length some serpentine pseudomorphs from the Wissahickon creek, which have the cleavage planes and external characters of dolomite, resembling those described by Professor Dana from the Tilly-Foster iron mine. Their mode of origin is discussed.

New localities for Barite.—H. C. Lewis gives three new Pennsylvania localities for barite.

New localities for Chabazite.—L. Palmer announces two new localities for chabazite in Delaware county, Penna.

On a new ore of Antimony.—H. Carvill Lewis describes a new ore of antimony from Sonora, Mexico. It has the following characters: Isometric. Habit octahedral. Generally massive. Hardness 6.5–7. Spec. grav. 4.9. Luster of the crystals, glassy; of the massive mineral, sub-resinous or sub-vitreous. Color, pale grayish-yellow. Streak uncolored. Transparent in crystals, opaque when massive. Fracture sub-conchoidal. Before the blowpipe fuses with difficulty to a gray slag, decrepitates strongly and gives a white coating. In the closed tube decrepitates strongly, turns yellow when hot, gives off water but does not fuse. It contains 3.1 per cent. of water, and consists mainly of antimonious oxide. (This communication was made Feb. 23, 1880, six months before Professor Cox's paper before the A. A. A. S. upon this same mineral. Professor Cox supposes it to be stibiconite, but it is more nearly allied to senarmontite.

Menaccanite from Fairmount park.—John Ford exhibits a large curved crystal of this mineral from Fairmount park, Phila.

Note on Damourite from Berks county, Penna.—F. A. Genth describes a shaly, talcose mineral from Rockland Forges, Pa., an alkali determination of which gave him: H_2O, 5.60; K_2O, 10.32; Na_2O, 0.36.

On the Stalactites of Luray cave.—A. E. Foote describes the cave near Luray, Va., and states that the curving and twisting of the stalactites was due to the fungi which grew upon their surface, and so caused lateral growth of carbonate of lime.

New localities for Gypsum. — H. C. Lewis reports Easton, Penna. and Richmond Coal-field, Va., as new gypsum localities.

New locality for Sphene.—A. E. Foote describes the new locality for sphene at Egansville, Renfrew county, Canada, where crystals weighing from twenty to eighty pounds occur in a vein of apatite. A crystal of apatite weighed 500 lbs.

A new locality for Hyalite.—H. C. Lewis describes green hyalite from Germantown, Pa.

Note on Autunite.—H. C. Lewis gives the optical characters of the Philadelphia autunite. It is orthorhombic, with an optic axial divergence of 24°.

Crystalline cavities in Agate.—Theo. D. Rand exhibits specimens of agate containing crystalline cavities once occupied by calcite crystals. The method of taking type-metal casts of these cavities was explained.

Note on Halotrichite.—H. C. Lewis states two localities for halotrichite.

On twin crystals of Zircon.—A. E. Foote records the discovery of twin zircon crystals at Egansville, Canada.

Disks of Quartz between laminæ of Mica.—Theo. D. Rand exhibits circular disks of quartz, showing a rotating black cross in the polarizing microscope, which occur in muscovite from Amelia county, Va.

On two new localities of Columbite.—H. Carvill Lewis records the occurrence of columbite at Mineral Hill, Pa., and at Dixon's Quarry, Del. The crystallographic characters of the specimens were described.

On the occurrence of Fahlunite near Philadelphia.—H. C. Lewis states that he has found fahlunite at two localities in hornblendic gneiss near Philadelphia. It is of a pale apple-green color, and has a scaly structure and felspathic cleavage. It resembles the variety known as chlorophyllite, and appears to be a product of alteration.

On a mineral resembling Dopplerite from a peat bed at Scranton Pa.—H. C. Lewis describes the black jelly-like substance from the Scranton peat bed, already noticed in the NATURALIST.

Titaniferous Garnet.—H. A. Keller describes a black garnet from Darby, Pa., whose color is due to enclosed particles of menaccanite and sphene, as shown both by microscopical examination and by chemical analysis.

Pyrophyllite and Alunogen in coal mines.—E. S. Reinhold states that the coatings of pyrophyllite from the coal slates of Mahanoy City, already described by Dr. Genth, have now been found in four collieries. Other coatings have proved to be alunogen, the origin of which is discussed.

New locality for Mountain Cork.—T. D. Rand finds this mineral near Radnor, Pa.

New locality for Aquacreptite.—G. H. Parker finds aquacreptite in decomposed gneiss in West Philadelphia.

Note on Aquacreptite.—H. C. Lewis remarks that at each of the localities for aquacreptite the rock differs; at West Chester it is serpentine, at Marble Hall limestone, and at Philadelphia gneiss. Experiments are described which he had made to discover the cause of decrepitation, which he finds due to capillary attraction. He concludes that the mineral is of mechanical origin, and differs from bole merely in a greater amount of mechanical action when placed in water, and that it is therefore not entitled to a special name.

Quartz crystals from Newark, Del.—W. W. Jefferis finds doubly terminated quartz at this locality.

A new mineral from Canada.—A. E. Foote draws attention to some olive-green crystals from Hull, Canada, which he supposes to be new.

A peculiar twinned Garnet.—W. W. Jefferis exhibits a twinned garnet where the smaller crystal fitted loosely in a cavity in the larger.

On Diorite.—E. S. Reinhold describes a diorite from Placer county, Cal., closely resembling the "Napoleonite" of Corsica.

A new locality for Allanite.—Isaac Lea finds allanite with zircon at Yellow Springs, Chester county, Pa.

A new locality for Copiapite.—E. S. Reinhold finds copiapite at Mahanoy City, Pa.

On Phytocollite.—H. C. Lewis describes more fully the mineral from Scranton, giving an analysis, and suggests the term phytocollite as generic for the related jelly-like hydrocarbons found in peat.

A NEW LOCALITY FOR HAYESINE.—N. H. Darton[1] has found hayesine in soft fibrous crystals coating datholite and calcite in cavities in the trap of Bergen Hill, N. J. An analysis gave

CaO	BO_3	H_2O		
18.39	46.10	35.46	=	99.95.

The slender crystals were grouped together, and lay like little white mats upon the calcite crystals. This is an interesting occurrence of hayesine.

THE THIRD APPENDIX TO DANA'S MINERALOGY (Wiley & Sons, N. Y.).—Professor E. S. Dana has done a great service to mineralogists in the careful preparation of a volume bringing our knowledge of mineralogical species up to the present time. Since the last appendix was prepared, seven years ago, a large number of new species have been added, and much mineralogical work has been done. The present appendix contains descriptions of about 300 species announced as new, and also refers to many mineralogical articles, quoting new analyses and new facts as to physical characters and localities. The appendix is designed to make Dana's Mineralogy (5th ed.) complete up to January, 1882, and should be in the hands of every owner of that noble volume.

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[1] *Amer. Journ. Sc.*, June, 1882, p. 458.

ORTHITE FROM VIRGINIA.—F. P. Dunnington[1] and G. A. Koenig[2] have described and analyzed orthite from Amelia county, Va. It occurs in blade-like crystals several inches long, of a black color and pitchy luster, sometimes enveloped by an altered material. It has the following composition:

	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	Ce_2O_3	La_2O_3	Di_2O_3	FeO	MnO	CaO	K_2O	Na_2O	H^2O	
(1)	32.35	16.42	4.49	11.14	3.47	6.91	10.48	1.12	11.47	.46		2.31	= 100.62
(2)	32.90	17.80	1.20	8.00(CeO_2)	14.20		10.04	1.	11.32	—		3.20	= 99.66

Analysis (1) is by Dunnington, (2) by Koenig.

NEW ANALYSES OF COLUMBITE AND MONAZITE.—F. P. Dunnington[3] gives the following analyses of the columbite and monazite of Amelia county, Va.:

Columbite. Hardness 5.5; spec. grav. 6.48; luster sub-resinous; color dark-brown, streak light-brown, red when in thin splinters.

Ta_2O_5	Nb_2O_5	SnO_2	MnO	FeO	CaO	MgO	Y_2O_3 (?)	
84.81		trace	8.05	5.07	1.27	.20	.82	= 100.22

Monazite.

Ce_2O_3	Di_2O_5	La_2O_3	Y_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	ThO_2	P_2O_5	SiO_2	
16.30	24.4	10.3	1.1	.9	.04	18.6	24.04	2.7	= 98.38

OBITUARY.—William S. Vaux, a well-known amateur mineralogist, died at Philadelphia on May 5th, in his 71st year. As vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, as president of the Zoölogical Society and as treasurer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he showed an active interest in the progress of science.

The chief object to which he devoted his ample means was the collection of choice minerals, and as a result of extensive traveling and constant collecting throughout a lifetime, he left one of the finest collections in this country. His cabinet was remarkable for the beauty of the individual specimens, in many cases unsurpassed. He has bequeathed it to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

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[1] *Amer. Chem. Journ.*, Vol. IV, p. 138.

[2] Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., 1882, p. 103.

[3] Loc. cit.